Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. BIJOU THEATRE-S: 15-A Texas St ... BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Panjandrum. CASINO-S 15-Adonia. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-The Operator. DALY'S THEATRE-S-The Rose.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-She Stoops to Con-GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Poet and Puppets. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Sportsman.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Relliy and the Four Hun-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-A Parior Match.
HOUTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip
to Chipatown. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-S:30-The Guardsman.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-The Three Guards-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Clarke and Dodge PALMER'S THEATRE-8:20-Two Old Boys.

POLO GROUNDS-4-Basebell. STAR THEATRE-S 15-A Mad Bargat Y PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-Bon My Chroc. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Irish Statesman.

Index to Adnertisements.

l'age.	Cot. Page.	Col.
Amusements11	6 Hotels 8	4
Announcements 12	4 Instruction 8	2
Auction Sale, Real	Lectures & Meetings.11	0
Estate	4 Lost & Found 8	2
Bankers & Brokers 10	6 Marriages & Deaths . 7	- 0
Board & Roome 9	2 Miscellaneous 9	- 3
Board & Roome	3 Miscelaneous12	4.0
Business Chances	1 Miscellangous 8	12
Business Noures 6	C Musical Instruments S	- 6
Copa thership Notice.10	6 New Publications 8	- 9
Country Board 11	5.6 P. chocals S	4
Dividend Notices 10	2 Public Notice H	- 6
Dressmaking 9	Real Estate S	3.4
Domestic Situations	5-8 Railroads 8	5.0
Wantel	2 Special Notices	- 6
Dry Goods 8	6 Sporting Goods 8	
Excursi ns 8	6 Sporting Goods	Ä
Financia;10	4-5 Steamboats	â
Financial Elections10	6 Storage10	5
Financial Meetings 10	6 Summer Resorts 11	- 4
For Sale 9	2 Teachers	â
He p Wanted 9	4 The Turt	6
Help Wanted 8	4 Spring Resorts 11	4.5
Horses & Carriages 9	1 Work Wanted 9	4.44

Business Notices. Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1 50 Each.

None better at any price. All styles of tossess and sell Breadway.							
TRIBUNE TERMS	TO M	AIL S	UBSCR	IBER	S. Single		
Daily, 7 days a week Daily, without Sunday	\$10 00	\$5 00	8 mos. 62 50 2 00	1 mo. 61 00	copy.		
Sunday Tribune	2 00	1 00	50		5 cis.		
Semi-Weekly Tribune	2 00	****	77.77		3 cts.		

cited.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp he affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are bitter served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

POREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANUES.—Remit by Postai Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postai Note, if sent in an unregistored letter, will be at the owner's risk.

European Bunch for advertisements, 263 Regent.st. European Branch for advertisements, 263 Regentation, W., England.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Main branch office, 1.242 Broadway, upper corner 31st st. 254 8th-ave., s. c. cor. of 25d-st. 152 6th-ave., corner 12th-st. 192 Columbus-ave., rfear West 68th-st. 196 West 24d-st., near 6th-ave. 20 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave. 257 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave. 257 West 14th-st., cerner 14th-st. 383 344 44-st., cerner 14th-st. 257 West fallest, hear outside,
157 4th.ave., corner 14th.st.
1,338 3d.ave., between 75th and 77th sts
1,323 3d.ave., between 75th and 70th sts.
1,028 3d.ave., near 6lst.st.
1,708 1st.ave., near 6lst.st.
1,708 1st.ave., near 8th.st.
500 3d.ave., near East 57th.st.
52 Avenue A. between 3d and 4th sts.
17 Canal.st. and 157 Division.st.
130 Church.st., between 3d and 4th sts.
131 Church.st., between Warren and Chambers sts.
140 Church.st., near Broadway.
151 Becker.st., near Gadway.
152 Bleecker.st., near Church.st.
159 Fast 47th.st., corn Madison.ave.
26 East 42d.st., near Madison.ave.
2,051 3d.ave., between 112th and 113th sts.

New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The National Bank of Australasia failed, with liabilities of £7,500,00 nies alone; the crash was the result of a heavy run on the bank and its branches. - Five hundred porters and stevedores struck at the Victoria docks, London, because a firm of master porters and stevedores employed Federation laborers. == Emperor William will leave Italy for Berlin to-night.

Domestic.-Unfavorable weather continues to cast a gloom over the preparations to open the World's Fair to-day: President Cleveland and the Duke of Veragua attended church. === Six men were burned to death in Burlington, Iowa. The suit brought by Cleveland Democrats in Buralo to test the constitutionality of one of the Police bills recently rushed through the Legislature by Sheehan will be dropped. = _ The new cup defender of the Rogers syndicate will be named

City and Suburban.-Henry Reginald Astor Carey died suddenly from heart disease at the Everett House on Saturday night .= The fleet of warships in the harbor was visited by thousands of people -- Railroad employes are restless, and there are fears of a big strike as soon as the World's Fair is in running order.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Occasional rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 52 3-4.

Popular interest in the big warships lying at anchor in the North River continues unabated. Yesterday it reached a high pitch. The number of visitors to the fleet was large, while along both shores for some two miles and a half thousands stood and strolled and drank in the novel and memorable scene. The British vessels were open to visitors yesterday for the first time and received their due share of attention. New-York City has shown its hospitality in the most free-handed way during the past few days, and the visitors are certainly doing their part toward rendering an equivalent.

The absence of President Cleveland and his Cabinet from Washington for a week is giving them needed relief from the bands of officeseekers, and will no doubt engender the hope in their minds that on their return to the capital the ranks of the hungry and thirsty will be considerably depleted. But the hope is likely to prove fallacious. It seems that only those aspfants who live near enough to Washington to return quickly have gone away. Of course there are other matters of profound importance pressing upon the Administration, but no one can convince the office-seekers that their business is not paramount to all other considerations

A commendably short programme has been arranged for the opening of the World's Fair to-day. The managers have learned wisdom from their experience at the dedication ceremonies last fall, when not 10 per cent of the vast throng collected could hear so much as a strain of music or a word of oratory. In point of weather Chicago has been "down on its luck" for a month past, and yesterday's rain indicated that the opening exercises would be moist and unpleasant, if held out of doors. Still the opening will be made on time, and the pressing of the button by President Cleveland will announce to all the world that the greatest international exhibition ever held is wady for visitors.

"Home-Rule" Democrats and "Regency" Democrats-these are the terms employed by our

factions into which the party in this State is split. The characterization is precise and satisfactory. It correctly represents the existing facts. It forecasts the lines on which the inmust be fought. The "Regency" faction, led by Hill, Murphy, Flower, Sheehan and Croker, are laying their plans already for the coming fall campaign, which, although neither President nor Governor is to be elected, will be of great interest and importance. What the "Home Rule" Democrats will do remains to be seen. The Anti-Snap movement suggested what they might do in an emergency. Will they take up the gauntlet which their adversaries have thrown down?

"Colonia" is to be the name of the cupdefender to be built by the Rogers syndicate. concerning which some noteworthy facts are given in a Boston dispatch this morning. It app as to be a good though not a striking name. but it is said to possess special vireue in the minds of sign-loving nautical folk. A good name is an excellent thing for a yacht, but good qualities all around are immeasurably better. What every American wishes to see is a yacht selected to defend the cup which will honorably and successfully maintain the tradition established by the Puritan, the Mayflower and the Volunteer. If the Colonia proves to be that yacht, we shall all be ready to throw up our hats and shout lustily. The present, however, is a time for suspense of judgment. No prudent man at the end of the century begins to count his chickens while his stock of eggs has only a potential existence.

NOT MUCH REMEDY.

During the last week the remedies which the Administration proposes for financial difficulties have been fully set forth by President Cleveland's letter and Secretary Carlisle's remarks to bankers. One has only to look at quotations and current events to perceive that the business world does not consider these remedies adequate. The pledge that all legaltender notes shall be redeemed in gold is of course heartily approved. But no one supposed that it would do away with the trouble and danger which existed before payments in silver were suggested. Indeed, that step was contemplated only as a means of lessening demands which it was feared the Treasury might not be able to meet. The gold reserve has gone down below \$100,000,000, and the panic which some bankers so freely predicted has not come, which is itself a reassuring fact. Yet the causes of disturbance have not been removed. Secretary Carlisle's statement was considered

inadequate principally because he showed no practical way of removing those difficulties. It is true he declared that the Silver Purchase law should be repealed-and there most bankers agree with him-but his very statement was a virtual admission that this could not be done in the present temper of Congress. If it could, why does not the President call an extra session? The Secretary further suggested that the miners of silver, and the constituents of Southern and Western Congressmen, must first be brought to see the evil effects of the present law upon their own business interests. This seems to mean that the evil effects are to be permitted to run until they are sufficiently appreciated. This may be the only way to overcome the dangerous tendencies of the Democratic majority, but it is not encouraging to business men to reflect that they must bear the expense of educating a Democratic Congress. Mr. Carlisle holds that an issue of bonds would be only a temporary remedy, and would in the end retard efforts to repeal the silver law. These objections THE TRIBUNE has urged, with the broader consideration that any and every effort of the Administration to prevent evil or to get any good solution of the currency question would be obstructed by the hos-tility which a sale of bonds would excite, and by the fictitious boom in prices which it might produce. In this line of reasoning the Secretary is right, and the decision not to issue bonds unless as a last resort can be thoroughly com-

But the only remedy, or semblance of a remedy, which the Secretary appears to have suggested, is that the evils of the present status about silver should be brought home to the personal experience of the people until they should be ready to repeal the Sherman law. This assumes, first, that severe stringency in money and depression in business would be attributed by the people to the Sherman law, and, second, that the repeal of that law would prove a remedy. The fact is that Secretary Carlisle's Democratic friends at the West and South are already asserting with much passion that a refusal to give the country free comage is the real cause of all the trouble, and that the President could set everything right by calling an extra session and signing a free-coinage act. What assurance has the Secretary that continued disturbance will not intensify this feeling and make it more general among Democrats? Then, as to the repeal of the Sherman law, that alone would revive the Bland Coinage act, confpelling coinage of \$2,-000,000 per menth, and permitting coinage of \$4,000,000 per month, with issues of silver certificates against all silver coined, and would at the same time repeal the one invaluable declaration or pledge which President Cleveland has just quoted as requiring the redemption of Treasury notes in gold.

The root of the difficulty is the belief that the Democratic party wants free coinage, will fight for it in spite of President Cleveland, and will get that if it can. This party being in power, gold goes out, whereas in October gold was coming in. And this difficulty is immensely increased by the fact that a prostration of industries through tariff reconstruction is threatened, which in the judgment of some most competent Democrats would leave the Government without the revenue necessary for its expenditures. The notion that such difficulties can be overcome by striving for repeal of the Sherman law is like an attempt to sink the British cruiser Blake with a popgun.

TREATY-SMASHING.

One of the most absurd arguments against the Reciprocity policy is advanced by "The New-Orleans Picayone." It admits that there has been an increase of 20 per cent in American exports to Brazil from 1890 to 1892 and a gain of nearly 40 per cent in the export trade with Cuba during the same period; but it contends that these advantages amount to nothing because the imports from both countries have expanded in much larger proportions. "The country certainly cannot afford," it remarks, "to continue in force treaties which have failed to furnish our citizens returns proportionately as great as those conferred upon the countries with which the Reciprocity treaties have been arranged." Hence it calls upon the President to terminate the treaties and to leave Congress free "to pass a tariff bill untrammelled by foreign obligations."

The United States draws 45 per cent of its imported sugar supply from the Spanish West ever, of impressing this point upon Republicans. Indies and even a larger proportion of its coffee | They are accustomed to meet the best expecta-Albany correspondent to designate the rival from Brazil. The imports from both countries tions.

have been increasing rapidly for many years especially the Democrats of this chief city of the in consequence of the enormous consumption | continent. of sugar and coffee by a prosperous Nation of over sixty-five millions of people. Until the evitable contest within the Democratic ranks Reciprocity conventions were negotiated the exports sent in return were practically stationary. In consequence of the modifications in the Spanish and Brazilian tariffs made by the treaties, those exports have run up handsomely in both instances. But our New-Orleans economists are not satisfied with gains of 20 and 40 per cent. They will take nothing less than an increase equivalent to the gains scored by Cuba and Brazil. Because the exports from the United States to Cuba do not equal the imports of sugar received from the island they condemn Reciprocity as a fraud, and insist that the treaties must be abrogated. By the same reasoning they maintain that Reciprocity with Brazil is inequitable because more coffee comes into the American market than the value of the exports sent in exchange.

It does not appear to have occurred to these economists that they are proposing an impossible equation. Cuba with its 1.500,600 population, while it produces staples which are in enormous demand in the United States with its militons of consumers, could not under any conditions of Reciprocity buy as much as it sells, Spain might confer by treaty upon American exporters an absolute monopoly of the import trade of the island, but the difficulty of which "The Picayene" complains would not be overcome. In the nature of the case the imports from Cuba and Brazil must largely exceed the exports; and they would do so under a revenue tariff, under Free Trade or any application of Reciprocity. If the effect, however, of the recent policy has been to remove foreign barriers against American exports and to increase the trade 20 and 40 per cent, that is certainly a strong argument for allowing the treaties to stand. The abrogation of the convention will not enable American consumers to do without sugar and coffee; for the imports will increase year by year as they have done for a generation; and the experts will fall back and then remain stationary.

It is certainly grotesque to find Democratic economists reduced to the extremity of complaining because the treaty with Spain has only increased the export trade 40 per cent!" Away with the Reciprocity humbug." they cry, " and enable a Democratic Congress to readjust the tariff burdens and to cheapen the cost of living for the million!" And their first idea of "readjustment" and "cheapening" is to attack the poor man's breakfast table and to make both his sugar and his coffee dearer!

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1894.

Already the voters of some of the districts of this State have begun to get ready for the canvass for the Senate and Assembly of 1894. The conviction is pretty general that the last Legislature was one of the most unscrupulous and incompetent that ever sat at Albany. Hand in hand with this conviction naturally goes the demand for the elevation of the legislative standard-for the application of the rule of the survival of the fittest in the selection of lawmakers. The body which lately adjourned was in control of a majority composed for the most part of men destitute alike of character and capacity. A well-known Democratic editor frankly admitted just before-the final adjournment that the Democratic Schators as a whole were conspicuously lacking in those qualities which go to the making of competent legislators, while the Democratic Assembly men were simply a shame and a disgrace to the Commonwealth. Who says that this Democratic editor's estimate of the majority was not just? Certainly no persons of intelligence who were acquainted with the lawmakers in question will undertake to challenge it. That the Republican minority also contained some worthless material unfartunately is true. But on the Republican side black sheep were the exception, while on the Democratic side they were

Do Richard Croker and Hugh McLaughlin purpose to continue shamefully to abuse their political power by picking out candidates for the coming Senate and Assembly who are nothing if not ignorant and untrustworthy? The presence of such a man as Sulzer in the Speaker's chair obviously goes far to destroy the usefulness of a legislative body from its very inception. Is it is the slate that Sulzer be returned? Sheehan has demonstrated his cold-blooded contempt for the public sentiment of his home city of Buffalo by forcing through measures which are destructive of the right of home rule. Are the Eric County members who helped him perpetrate this vile outrage to be renominated? Croker, McLaughlin and Sheehan have done their best to bring the Legislature into disrepute, and by so doing seriously to injure the State. They have picked known to be grossly untit for the discharge of the responsible duties of legislation, and they have done this because their aim was to have in the Legislature not good and faithful public servants who would legislate with an eye single to the public weal, but heelers-men of putty, who could be depended upon to vote for any and all schemes in which the bosses were interested.

These are patent truths, and they attest an alarming state of things. It is high time that the Democratic masses rose in their might and insisted, for the sake of the common welfare and also for the sake of the party's welfare, that Democratic candidates in New-York, in Kings. in Erie and other prominent points shall be men who reflect credit on the Democracy, men who command the confidence of their neighbors, men who are recognized in their respective districts as honest, intelligent and public-spirited. Let the people make themselves felt this year in the conventions that nominate for the Legislature. It is safe to a sume that there is no reputable citizen who desires to see the Legislature of 1893 duplicated. Let the better element of the Democratic party assert itself in a resolute demand for worthy nominations and it will not be. We also urge the members of our own party

to serutinize carefully the record made by their representatives at Albany during the session of 1893 and refuse a renomination to all who cannot stand that test. As has already been said. most of the Republican Senators and Assembly men acted well their part. But undeniably there were some who failed to come up to the mark; who evinced no aptitude for legislation or who were effective in the wrong direction. All such must be left at home another year. At every stage of its history the Republican party of this State has been represented at Albany by delegations which have averaged distinctly higher in point of talent, integrity and accomplishments than the Democratic delegations. If there is to be a falling off, it must not be on our side. On the contrary, if the Democracy is to continue to send its intellectual and moral incompetents to the halls of legislation, it is vitally important that the Republicans should take pains to offset them with citizens of the first order of merit. There is little need, how-

The serious offenders are the Democrats,

GILROY AND BRENNAN. No one can read the open letter of the City

Club's committee to Mayor Gilroy concerning his dismissal of the club's charges against Commissioner Brennan without being thoroughly convinced that the Mayor did a wilful wrong. This, of course, is an inevitable and constant condition of Tammany government. To be ruled by Tammany means that every attempt to bring a Tammany officeholder to justice must fail. Nobody doubts what the chief reason is way men like Brennan are put into such positions as that of Street Cleaning Commissioner. Naturally, then, when the streets are not cleaned, when the law is recklessly violated, it is necessary that the Commissioner be protectd. The facts in Brennan's case, as the City Club shows, are perfectly clear. The law specifically requires him to provide an efficient uniformed force, to apply the block system, and to compel the owners of trucks to take out permits under which they can be held responsible for the condition of that part of the street occupird by them. Brennan has done none of these things. The law enabled him to command an appropriation for 1.500 laborers at \$600 each per annum-a force more than ample to put the block system in operation and to keep the city clean. He got the money, and he put on 675 more men than he had previously employed. These men, while fewer in number by 205 than the number which he had been paid to get and was by law allowed, were still enough to do good work, if they were in actual, honest existence, and not on the payrolls merely, and if they were efficiently organized. But, notoriously, the force is not efficient, the block system has not been employed, and the truck owners have not been compelled to take out permits. The money has gone, however, and Mr. Breunan knows too well where and how it has gone to render it advisable for Mayor Gilroy to visit him with any censure or punishment for his bad work. In a community which took maladministration of public affairs seriously, Mayor Giltey's

dismissal of these charges, when everybody knows they are true, would result in his pelitical destruction. But Mayor Gilroy has no fear of any such result. He understands New-York, and he understands the power of the organization which he serves in abusing his position and in wronging the city. He knows that it is only in theory that he is a public servant. He is called Mayor of New-York, but he perfectly realizes that the name of Mayor has come to be the official designation not of a man who administers the affairs of the city according to law, in the interest of the people and with responsibility to them, but of a man who acts as the agent of Tammany Hall in directing municipal affairs, and who is responsible to Mr. Croker. It is not necessary that Mayor Gilroy should please or satisfy the peo-The only person he is called upon to please and satisfy is the head of Tammany. and the only care he has to take, so far as the public is concerned, is to avoid such monumental acts of scandal and oppression as might endanger the position of Tammany. Of course he knows that in whitewashing Mr. Brennan he has excused palpable and flagrant violations of law. He has held that things were substantially all right which are notoriously all wrong. But he calculates, with large experience to justify him in so doing, that the public will get angry to only a slight degree. He knows that they will understand the motives which have operated with him, but that they will shrug their shoulders and say, as they generally do: This is the kind of thing we must expect. It is what we always get. It is no worse now than it always has been and probably always will be." .And with these philosophical reflections they will fold their hands and forget it.

When the waters of public indignation register a certain height Mr. Gilroy will make a new salary, put in as Street Cleaning Commissioner some other tool equally serviceable to Tammany and equally regardless of law and duty, and so it will go on.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A week ago President Cleveland declared that the Sherman notes must be redeemed in gold. The Street foolishly rushed to the conclusion that a large issue of bonds was coming, with sudden inflation and a boom. So prices rose easily until shorts had covered, but then the unloading of long stocks and a little soler second thought put prices down again. Secretary Carlisle's statement to bankers scattered false hopes of inflation, showing that it was not intended to issue bonds, if it could be avoided, until free use of the reserve had been tried, and the natural contraction of loans had taught the people the evils of silver purchases. So the week closed with a contraction of \$3,000,000 in loans, with rising exchange, and out men to send to Albany whom they have half a million of gold ordered for export Tuesday, and with stocks, on the whole, lower, for, while railroad stocks averaged a tenth of 1 per cent higher than a week ago, trust stocks averaged \$1 29 lower, Whiskey and Tobacco going down especially. The truth is that, as some important failures

indicate, business conditions are no longer quite satisfactory. Nothing like panic appears, but a strong conservatism, which is most trying to those who have attempted to carry large loads. The failure of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Companies raises the question whether their receivers, acting under orders of the court, will be able to continue the compact of steel-rail makers or to pay any differences arising under it, and if not, that business may be affected materially In other branches of the iron and steel business, though consumption is enormous, it yet falls far behind the capacity for production, so that prices leave little profit. In the woollen business it has been noticed for some weeks that sales of wool were diminishing, which indicates scarcity of new orders for goods. In April sales were 30 per cent smaller than a year ago; in March 15 per cent smaller, while in February there was a small increase, and in January a large increase over last hedging against a setback, principally because unknown changes of tariff are threatened. Sales of study as the natural outcome of his conception of leather have also been lighter for some weeks, and new orders for boots and shoes are comparatively small. Cotton goods of many grades are declining in price and accumulating in stock. Copper has declined to 11 cents for Lake, and tin and lead are slightly lower.

These things mark a very different condition of industry from that which existed a month or two ago. Then everybody was confident that the spring would bring the biggest business ever known, and, while spring has hardly come except in the almanaes, the backward season scarcely explains the apparent decrease in distribution of products. It was thought, too, that the World's Fair would bring greater trade to everybody, but the day of opening has come without signs of increase in visitors from Europe or in home trade. It is easy now to admit that the expectation was

American stocks in commercial hands are still 500,000 bales larger than at the same date three years ago, before the great crops of 1890 and 1891, while European stocks are 931,000 bales larger. Corn and pork products have a speculative boom, pork rising about \$1 50 per barrel at Chicago, but wheat has declined a cent here and 1 5-8 cents at Chicago, receipts continuing about up to last year's, and since January 1 they have been 4,000,000 bushels larger than last year. Exports in four weeks from both coasts have been 12,244,735 bushels, including flour, against 12,-236,949 last year, but the largest stocks ever

known are still in sight. Complaints of poor collections are now general, and can no longer be ascribed to bad weather and bad roads in some quarters. Doubtless the storms which have hindered seeding and rendered farmers nearly hopeless in some parts of South for higher prices, has affected collections prices may come with a change of tariff affects some, and the uncertainty about future employment leads some to economize, while monetary troubles always make many cautious.

Prices now average 7 per cent higher than a year red link, bore is black, and useful is brown. ago, and railroad earnings reported by "The Financial Chronicle" for three weeks of April are 5 per cent over those of the same roads last year. After all allowance for deferred payments, it is clear that the volume of business is still large. Thus shipments of boots and shoes from the East, of course on orders taken some time ago, appear from "The Shoe and Leather Reporter" to have been 284,000 cases in April, against 245,ders. So most of the textile works seem still graphical Society of Russia is the surprising announce fully employed, though scanty orders threaten in the Department of Troust, Government of to close many before long.

been \$5,800,000 larger than last year, indicating tive people is the cow. A horse is valued at three a total of at least \$82,000,000 for April. Exports from New-York were better last week, and enraged and cracks his neighbor's skull he is obliged now indicate a total not far from \$72,000,000, to pay sixteen cows. If he break a bone of his Gold exports for the month have been over \$17. neighbor's arm five cows will rehabilitate bim in 600,000, and the Treasury holds in excess of cer-tificates \$13,300,000 less than it held at the beginning of the month. The New-York banks have ginning of the month. The New-York banks have not lost \$1,000,000 specie during the month, except what has been drawn from the interior or For each grain of wheat so used the criminal must the Treasury. But free gold in the Treasury has give up a cow. Wounds in the beardless part of for some time been more than \$6,000,000 below the face call for one-third as many cows only. The the lawful reserve, and, notwithstanding much man who injures a neighbor's hand surrenders sixglad talk of receipts from Western and Boston teen cows. Thirty cows even will pay for the loss banks, does not seem to increase.

Keep it before the people that the Democratic Legislature of 1893 put up the tax rate and put down home rule; aimed to increase the selfish political power of the Democratic bosses and to distranchise the farmers.

Uncle Sam to all the States and Territories: My children, I am about to propose a toast which I am sure each and every one of you will drink ago Exposition, may it meet the best expectations of the most exacting, proving from every point of view a success without a parallel in the history of such international undertakings. Now theu-the Chicago Exposition-drink her down!' (Great and long-continued applause.)

Even St. Louis and Cincinnati, overcome by the general enthusiasm, will freely admit to-day, we take it, that Chicago temporarily is the capital of the United States of America.

country annually." The information would bring more solid delight to the popular heart were it not for that "about," which imparts to it an indefiniteness distressing to those who like precision. Why not give us another and an exact count?

It is stated that the Egyptians at Chicago have shift, give Mr. Brennan some other kind of already learned to pronounce "beer" and distinct but moderate Voice, excepting at Times alleve put in as Street Cleaning Commissioner "whiskey" with considerable fluency. It is to be when it is necessary to pass in silence in order to as thorough a canvass in Chicago as it ought to have done.

"The Raffalo Courier" quotes ex-Governor David B. Hill against Governor Roswell P. Flower. When a bill depriving the Mayor of New-York of the power of appointing Excise Commissioners came before Hill he killed it, saving, among other things, that no valid reason exists why the Mayor of New-York should not be permitted to appoint Excise Commissioners." Flower, on the other hand, at the instigation of that home ruler, Mr. Sheehan, signed a bill taking away from the Mayor of Buffalo the power to appoint Excise Commissioners. Can it be that Flower and Sheelian are not orthodox Hill Democrats?

The second opportunity of MaNr Gilroy's official life arrives to-day. How will be improve it The first occurred early in January and was by common consent a failure, especially in the appointments of Scannell and Koch, and that of Daly was not much better. Let us hope that there will be no such bad business this time.

Another of Sheehan's benchmen is about to be put on trial for his connection with the election frauds in Buffalo last fall. In fact, the trial has been set down for to-day, but District-Attorney Quinby fears that a postponement will be earnestly sought on account of the Lieutenant-Governor's illness. As Mr. Quinby has a strong case, and is confident of securing a conviction, the defence for postponement which may arise. When the trial does occur, the State will at least be spared the humiliating spectacle of seeing its second highest officer leave his place in the chair of the Senate to defend against a grave criminal charge one of his own obedient henchmen sadly in need of efficient "protection."

TERSONAL.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is not likely that anything will be accomplished inside of a year, and in the mean time the Nation will continue to enjoy the same meant made will continue to enjoy the same meant made will come after that is a vexel problem, and on its solution will depend the political future of the country. The Republican party is viewing matters with the utmost complexency. If the Democratic party is going to carry out Republican ideas it will restore the Republican party. If it carries out the Democratic platform of last year the same result may be expected.

A visitor to Signor Fernando de Lucia, the famous tenor, at his home in Naples thus describes his manner: "The moment you converse with the tenor you find his manner so vivacious, so full of gestur year. In the trade it is said that everybody is and play of feature, that you at once understand that his acting on the stage is not so much the result of the character he is representing, and no doubt to this is due the immense effect he produces. A small man, with brilliant, sometimes piercing, sometimes soft, black eyes which can smile, and, aided by the smiling mouth and white teeth, light up all the face. signor de Lucia is a most 'sympathetic' figure, in the full Italian significance of that word. Perfectly un affected, and without the vanity and arrogance easily produced in so young a man by high artistic success, he at once gains your liking. He looks what he is— a good son, husband and father, devoted to his art, passionately found of the music he executes, excitable in his feelings of love or hate, yet reguish and good-tempered, and so full of the meridional temperament that he can speak of nothing without at the same time translating his feeling into gesture, factal ex-pression, and changes of the tone of his rich, flexible voice. With equal dramatic presentation he told us of his disputes with the theatrical management; of his early learning of the contrabaseo at the Royal College of Music when a boy, and the lessons for his later singing which he obtained from studying the notes produced on its strings; of his adherence to his own instinctive training of his wonderful voice in opposition to the teachings of his masters when he came to learn the art." he at once gains your liking. He looks what he is-

Stephen C. McCandless, who has been appointed by Justice Shires as United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania to fill the vacance caused by the resignation of Walter Lyon, and pending a permanent appointment by the President, is a son of Wilson McCandless, and for the past twenty-eight years has been clerk of the United States Court at Pittsburg.

Mayor Somers, of Milwankee, is trying to secure for that city the great Lake Superior monolith, said to be the largest stone ever quarriet. He has appointed a committee of citizens to present Milwau-kee's attractions to visitors at the World's Fair, and it is understood that he wonts them to set up the great stone as a magnet.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" brings out fall in cotton, with 700,000 bales held at the South for higher prices, has affected collections. sounds in a word with color. In the course of a in that quarter. Still it seems to be the fact somewhat long life I never met more than one perthat purchases of consumers have fallen off son (a woman) who was possessed of a similar craze, that purchases of consumers have fallen off as I considered it, and in ther case only two of sharply for other reasons. The notion that lower the vowels, a and o, were supposed to have color. In my own case each vowel has its distinctive color, A is very white, e is light blue, i is red, o black and u brown. When I hear a name I remember its color, although I may not remember the name itself, Clearings seem at present to be determined and thus I sometimes give a wrong name, although rather by settlements on past transactions than of the same color-e, g., 'Mr. Cock' instead of 'Mr. by new business, for the exchanges outside New-Wood.' To my mind Abraham is a very white word, York in April exceed last year's 12 per cent, need is light blue, iniquity is as red as if printed in

In the present publication of the Imperial Geoknow nothing of the use of money as a medium of Imports at New-York for four weeks have exchange. The unit of valuation among the print cows and a stallion at six. If a Chewsure becomes the eyes of society. A wound in the forehead calls of an eye. The people are said to be happy and contented. No misers exist among them!

The people of the Spanish capital are much amused at the egotistic estimate recently placed upon his ataliments by a young grandee. Among the interesting ceremonies at the Spanish Court is the appearance before the Queen-Regent at stated times, of the inheritors of the title of grandec, the most coveted distinction in the land. The ceremony is quaint. The new grandec, wearing his hat in the presence of royalty as a mark of his rank, recounts the glorious deeds of his ancestors and his own deeds as reasons for his assumption of the dignity. At the last reception, the Duke of Tarifa, the youngest son of the Duchess of Medinaelli, was among the new grandees. But when it came his turn to tell why he should be a grandee be recounted with pride the fact that he had been graduated from the polytechnicum as an engineer! The Queen-Regent was not deeply impressed with the Duke's qualifications, as many of his classmates surpassed him in attainments.

One of those hard-working statisticians bounds to the centre of the arena with the news that "about 138,000,000 envelopes are used in this country annually." The information would bring

The following instructions to watchmen are taken from the "Selectmen's Minutes" of Boston, dated

the Watchmen are not noisy but behave themselves with strict decorum, that they frequently give the Time of the Night and what the Weather is with a feared that the Prohibition party has not made detect and secure persons that are out on unlawful Actions. You and your Division must endeavor to suppres

all Routs, Riots, and other Disorders that may be committed in the Night and secure such Persons as may be guilty; that proper steps may be taken the next Morning for a prosecution as the Law directs, we at-solutely forbid your taking private satisfaction. or any bribe that may be offer'd you to let such go or to conceal their offence from the Selectmen."

Father Knickerbocker-Dear me! What has be ome of rapid transit, anyway : Echo-Transit !

HE IS A DISAPPOINTMENT.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

When Mr. Carlisle was appointed Secretary of the Treasury everybody thought his policy would be decided and unwavering. It is neither. Mr. Carlisle is a wobbler and a disappointment. IT MIGHT DO THEM GOOD.

From The Providence Journal.

If boils and bars are to be brought into use at all in the legislative halls of our state House, it might be well for the people to lock their legislators in at the beginning of each session of the General Assembly and Reep them there on bread and water until they complete the necessary business and adjourn. That might insure sessions short enough to be endured.

IS THIS WHAT HE MEANT!

From The Kansas City Journal. Colonel Watterson still insists that the Democratic party is marching to an open grave. "We are," says the candid Colonel in a positive tone, "marching toward free trade."

WHAT IS THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY! From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY FRAUD.

The new cruiser Detroit developed such an excess of speed that the Government is obliged to give her builders a bonus of \$150,000. This is the home industry that frightened a few panicky Republicans last November.

TWEED REDIVIVUS, From The Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

From The Poughkeepsle Daily Eagle.

It was for the benefit of the Democratic party, and for that alone, that all the evil legislation was passed. In every question partisanship was first, everything else nowhere, and the condemnation is that to this insano devotion to partisanship every other consideration was sacrificed. The last completely Democratic Legislature before this one was in the days of Tweed, and while the leaders of to-day are personally more honest, the same general characteristic of blind obedience on the part of their followers is observable. We trust it will be long before we shall look upon its like again.

EXCEEDINGLY CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE.

From The Troy Times. The third edition of that most valuable of political and statistical manuals, The New-York Tribane Almanac, is just out. The Issue for 1893 is greatly enlarged, and its completeness and accuracy attest the ability and industry of its editor.

AFRAID OF RECIPROCITY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

unwarranted, but the disappointment is none the less. The fact is that two months ago many persons were in the hamor to ignore conditions which threatened prosperity, and to set their hearts on a boom just as if a stern resolve would bring it. Now silver uncertainties and the collapse of audacious speculations begin to be felt.

Cotton has dropped another sixteenth, in spite of exports exceeding 300,000 bales for the week. Scorepts from plantations have reached 6,200,000, with four months of the crop year remaining, and some less than two months ago many persons were in the hamor to ignore conditions while form the art."

Charles II. Hoyt, the playwright, of Charlestown, N. II., is to erect in that town a mausoleum of New Hampshire granite, to cost about \$10,000.

M. Amadee Pigeon, who was one of the German Emperor's professors, has recently stated in a lecture that the Emperor William is well grounded in classical and current French and is a great reader of French poets. But his taste is different from that of his grandmother, the late Empress Augusta. he disliking Racine and liking suilly-Prudhomnie, Copper, Bouchor and Bourget. M. Pigeon describes the